MEXICO.

A Terrible Faction Figut Seventeen Persons Killed-Brutal Retaination-Bandits Arrested-Capitalitis Becoming Cautions

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA HAVAVA, Per. 15, 1874 A terrible affair is reported to have occurred in the State of Vera Cruz. A quarrel between the townsmen of Quimixtian and Huascaleca resulted tn a fight, in which seventeen persons were killed. BRUTAL RETALIATION.

It is reported that the infuriated Huascale afterwards went to Quimixtian and began an indiscriminate massacre, killing children and cutting off the breasts of women.

The neighboring town of Chalchicomula has sent a detachment of militia to the scene to put a stop to the atrocities.

MURDERED BY BANDITS.

The police have arrested forty-seven bandits implicated in the kidnapping of Senor Salvatierra. The large ransom demanded for the prisoner was act forthcoming and the unfortunate man was murdered by the chief of the gang.

PROVINCIAL INSURRECTION. The insurrection in Yucatan continues. The remainder of the Republic is tranquil. FOREIGN CAPITALISTS BECOMING CAUTIOUS. English capitalists refuse funds for the recently organized Railway Construction Company.

ENGLAND.

The Law Officers of Disraeli's Government-Canvass for Office-The Fremier at Audience with the Queen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1874. Sir John Burgess Karslake has been appointed Attorney General and Sir Richard Baggally Solicitor General.

[Sir John Burgess Karslake, Q. C., Knight Rachelor, has already held the office of Attorney General, in 1867, and Sir Richard Baggally has been, in 1868, Solicitor General of England .- Ed. HEBALD. The Globe this afternoon says the announcement

that the Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderley is to become President of the Board of Trade is premature. THE PREMIER AT AUDIENCE Mr. Disraeli to-day submitted a list of the minor

appointments to the Queen. DEATH OF REV. THOMAS BINNEY. A telegram from London dated at half-past five A. M. to-day, 25th inst., reports as follows:-"Rev. Thomas Binney, the theological writer, died last night, aged seventy-six years."

WEATHER REPORT. The weather throughout England to-day is wet. The Latest Commissions by the New Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 25-6 A. M. Mr. Henry Howard, agent for Great Britain in the American and British Joint Claims Commission, has been made a companion of the Order of

Hon. Robert Bourke, brother of the late Earl of Mayo, has been appointed Under Secretary for the Foreign Department.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers' Profession of Faith in the Republic

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1874. Ex-President Thiers, in a letter to the republican candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Vienne, declares that experience has rendered his conviction invincible that the Republic is the only possible government for France.

SPAIN.

The American Minister Takes Leave-Press Law Prosecution.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Mr. Sickles took leave of President Serrano yes PRESS LAW PROSECUTION.

The Epoca (newspaper) has been fined for violating the Press law.

Portugalete Captured-A Battle with the Carlists Momentarily Expected.

The report of the capture of Portugalete by the national forces is confirmed. PROSPECT OF BATTLE.

General Moriones, with 22,000 men, now con fronts the main body of the Carlists, and news of a general engagement is hourly expected.

American Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24, 1874. United States Minister Jewell gave a grand fête at the Legation yesterday in honor of Washing-ton's Birthday. It was attended by all the diplo-

At the banquet, after proper respect had been paid to the memory of Wasnington, toasts to the priately responded to.

evening and continued, with brief intermissions, until the following morning.

AUSTRALASIA.

Disease and Death on Board a British Emi-

MELBOURNE, Feb. 24, 1874. The steamship Mongol, from London for Wellington, N. Z., has arrived here. She had sixtyseven cases of illness on board during her voyage,

dise and passengers from London on the 19th and from Plymouth on the 23d of December.-ED.

SAVING A SANCTUARY.

creditors of St. John's church, Orange, at the Bishop's residence, in Newark. There were present, besides Bishop Corrigan, a large number of prominent citizens. The object of the meeting and its results were stated subsequently at the

Doane, V. G., Rev. Fathers Kelleen, Reilley, Dalton, Cody, Fleming, Maloy, McKeernan, of East Orange, In the audience were scattered a good representa tion of the leading Catholics of Newark. Speeches were made by the bishop, the Rev. Father Cody (of St. John's), Dalton, Killeen and Refly. After an appeal for subscriptions, it was announced, that including the \$56,000 thrown off by the creditors, there was about \$65,000 contributed,

WASHINGTON.

National Bad Faith in Finance.

Schurz's Second Speech for Specie Resumption.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Attempt to Smuggle In the Old Jacob in a New Dress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1874.

The Financial Fight in the Senate-Schurz on National Bad Faith-Mor. ton's Rejoinder-Fenton to Speak To-

day-Rumored Defection in the Infla-In the Senate, conformably to his announcement on Friday last, Senator Schurz held forth on the much abused finance question in a prepared speech, which he delivered from manuscript, taking up nearly three hours of valuable time without saying anything especially new. He dealt severely with the policy of inflation, and pronounced most decidedly against it as a course of action fraught with danger, if not ruin, to the national credit-The galleries were completely filled. The Senate was full, and several members came over from the House to listen to the fulminations of the leader of liberal republicanism in the West. He was listened to attentively throughout his discourse, in which he analyzed the evils of a paper currency, quoting from the experience of foreign countries in conduct of their finances. He exhibited, as usual, his familiarity with book knowledge, reviewed Senator Merrimon's assertions disapprovingly, and rejuted in general the arguments of the inflationists. He avowed himself in favor of free banking, accompanied, however, with the taking away from national bank notes of their legal tender feature. Senator Cameron interrupted him three times, denying the correctness of his assertions, which brought forth some lively, good-natured rejoinders on both sides, in which Senator Schurz exhibited a jaunty facility in making prompt and telling replies, for which he was strikingly applauded by the canaille in the gaileries, who manifested their approbation in a disrespectful and uncalled for manner. The Chair notified them snarply that a repetition of the abuse would cause the galto be cleared. Senator Conkling leries looked up from his easy and sans souci repose, gianced about with a semi-astonished and semiindignant pallor on his authoritative looking face. and there was a shudder at the manifest impropriety of the crowd, which must have been composed in large part of opponents to the republican party. Senator Schurz closed with animated force and positive deprecation, directed against the course of the inflationists, decrying the depreciation of our six per cent bonds, showing that the rate of interest would be aggravated by the depreciation of our currency whenever there was an increase of it, and condemned the speculative spirit of our country, which, he contended, had brought it to the verge of repudiation and dangerembarrassment. Senator Morton, who ous on guard like a Roman soldier, proceeded to reply to him, and promptly argued, in his vigorous, responsive and versatile way, effectually in derogation of Senator Schurz's speech, and strenuously endeavoring to break the torce of his arguments. He was particularly severe and telling when he stated that Senato Schurz did not understand this country and had

Senator, though quite conservative, said that Senator Morton had completely demonshed the arguments of Senator Schurz. Senator Schurz has already made one speech on this ques tion, and it is impossible to conceive why he added another, having for its only object to reiterate after a different manner wha he had already said, unless, perhaps, he also

got his ideas or finance theoretically from books,

and he peremptorily declined to be interrupted by

the apt and pedantic Teutonic statesman, who en-

deavored to put in a word as to prevent the accumulated and positive force of the strictures of

as the latter proceeded. A leading inflationist

action of the inflationists, and it is rumored that one or two who voted with them

wish; but, unless there is a defection among the

inflationists, which will be regarded almost as bad

faith, if not treason, the present activity, skill and generalship of Senators Morton and Ferry, of

Michigan, will preserve their hard earned victory

intact. The highest skill and utmost earnestness

are now evident in the moves made on the Senatorial chess board, and not a thing will be overlooked in

rendering the triumph already achieved perma-

nent and productive of the financial relief of the

West and South. The Senate adjourned pending

the debate, and to-morrow it is expected that

Senator Fenton will speak, having well prepared

nimself. He had changed his intention to speak

at this stage, and had decided to wait until the

whole question came back full fledged from the

Committee of Pinance. Now, however, it is sup-

posed that he will be dragged into the contest,

and will do his best to second the masterly efforts already made by Senators Sherman and Schurz.

Senator Sherman's Plan of Approach-

ing Specie Resumption-Currency Con-

vertible Into Five Per Cent Bonds and More Banks for the South and West.

Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on

Finance, in giving his views to-day on the finan-

cial policy which in his opinion it would be best to follow, in reply to the question, "What would

he do as to national finances if he had the power!" said, "I would do five things in the order

n which I name them. Pirst, I would definitely

settle as a fixed policy that not one dollar more of paper money should be issued until what we

have is at par with gold and silver. Second, I would allow national banks to be organized in the South and West until each State had its share,

and would withdraw circulation from banks in States that have more than their share. In doing

this I know it will not prevent the notes from

going where trade carries them, but it will give each State the benefit of local banks

and stiffe a local clamor. Third, I would get back

the greenback circulation to the old limit of \$356,000,000 and establish the \$44,000,000 of retired

and cancelled notes as a reserve to be used only for exigencies defined by law. Fourth, to appre-

ciate the greenback, I would authorize is to be converted into a five per cent bond at the option

of the holder, to be paid out again at the option of the government for the payment or purchase of five-twenty bonds. Fifth, I would very slowly ac-

cumulate gold in the Treasury and in the banks,

so as to take advantage of the first favorable op-portunity to resume specie payments. In this

ence upon the minds of a few of the not too eager and mild inflationists, so as to demoralize their orthodoxy, and, since they had but a bare ma-MADRID, Feb. 24, 1874. jority, win them over from their not quite fully of the contractionists, and thus be justified in moving a reconsideration of the vote on Senator Merrimon's amendment, which was the covert objective point of Senator Schurz's speech, and to effect which will be the inspiring motive of the deluge of oratory and debate we are likely to have for the balance of the week. There will be an at-MADRID, Peb. 24, 1874. tempt, most decided and vigorous, to reverse the

on Saturday last are wavering in the faith that was in them and that they will vote for a reconsideration, which, with an absentee, will enable the contractionists to carry the day and effect a recommittal to the Committee of Finance, without RUSSIA. instructions, of the bill of Senator Sherman for the transfer of \$25,000,000 of national bank notes. This is that for which the contractionists most devoutly

Usar and President Grant were given and appro-Dancing was commenced at a later hour of the

grant Ship.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

sixteen of which proved fatal. [The Mongol sailed for Australia with merchan-

A meeting was held yesterday of the principal meeting held in the evening

AT THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, in New street. The clergy present on the stage were Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan, Very Rev. G. H. and Father Pardo, of the Benedictine order. specie standard, which is the only true basis of production and the best for both canital and labor."

serves—The Comptroller of the Currency's Annual Report—New Bill.

Abiliwas introduced by Representative Ward, of filinois, to-day, which provides that national banks in the cities named in the thirty of all section of the act of June 3, 1864, may count as part of their legal reserves balances denomined with legal reserves balances deposited with national bank associations in either of the cities named therein to the same extent as is now permitted as cash deposits in the city of New York alone.

The bill of Representative Buckner requires the

National Banks and Their Legal Re-

Comptroller of the Currency to transmit to Congress with his annual report a list of all share-holders in the national banks with the number of

The Debate on the Restoration of the Franking Privilege-A Flimsy Attempt to Deceive the People-A Substitute To Be Offered.

In the House of Representatives to-day, after the discussion of certain unimportant measures and propositions, the consideration of the Postal bill was again taken up. The provisions of this oill, as before stated, are "for the free distribution of public documents, printed by authority of Congress, and of the transmission of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published." The debate of to day was opened by Mr. Willard, of Vermont, who declared himself entirely opposed to the bill and to the modifica-tion by which it was proposed to revive the franking privilege, so far as it affected the sending of public documents through the mails. This meant that Congress would publish the documents to be thus distributed. The speaker said sarcastically that it had not been proposed that members of both houses should their hands into the public Treasury and each take out \$2,000 to distribute it among their several constituencies; but this was, in fact, what it was proposed to do. He held that Congressmen might as well claim the right

distribute lighthouses in their respective districts. The republican party's pledge to ignore favoritism was the rock of its foundstion-the favoritism shown toward political pets, who were fed on pamphlets containing much sophistry and little wisdom at the government expense, as chickens of the poultry yard are fed on the crumbs of the table. He argued that it could not be consistent with the present frantic attempts of the party to reach an economic solution of the financial problem for to restore the franking privilege and with the enormous expenditure which it

Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, said that the system of using official stamps in the public offices, which was available for every public employé, excepting only Congressmen, was out another name for the tranking privilege. If the printing of documents was to be stopped and this means of spreading knowledge upon special and political subjects and of distributing seeds and bulbs was to be suppressed, it were better to immediately abolish the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Clarkson N. Potter advocated the features of his original bill for the abolition of the franking privilege. He thought it better that there should be no free transmission through the mails of public documents, and that they should only be supplied to those seeking them and at the cost of their publication. He was, however, particularly in favor of the free circulation of the speeches of members in Congress. Mr. Townsend gave notice of an amendment which he intends to offer, making the freedom of transportation of papers within which he intends to offer, making the county where published apply to all newspapers. Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, treated subject very humorously, and satirhis estimate of the metropolis and the country editor, and also the attempt of the committee reperting the bill to give it to the House sugarcoated, so that it would not prove disagreeable. If Congress was going to rehabilitate this old Jacob of the franking privilege it should be done boldly. Congress should not make the mistake of attempting to deceive the people by a false issue. Mr. Mellish closed the discussion for the day by giving notice that he would introduce a substitute for the bill. reducing the rate of letter postage te two cents an ounce and the postage on printed matter to one-

Demoralized Condition of North Carolina-Labor and Production Unremu.

half of a cent for two ounces.

nerative. Senator Ransom, who has just returned from a visit to North Carolina, reports the condition of the State, so far as agricultural and cotton interests are concerned, as worse than at any time since the war. He states that, while the cotton crop will be large, the prices will be low, and hence not as remunerative as heretofore. prices are lower because of the increase in the yield of the crop, and also on account of the foreign buyers having anticipated it by contracts when gold was high. The higher the ruling rates of gold the lower the market price of cotton correspondingly is. Many of the plantations have changed hands. The labor is disarranged, and there is not the same class of men in management of plantations as heretofore. The former planters seem to have become demoralized, and now accept positions on railroads or in stores at from \$40 to \$50 per month, giving up their former occupations.

Covering the Defaleation in the New York Sub-Treasury. The Senate Committee on Finance agreed to report favorably on the bill for the relief of United States Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York city, making good the deialcation of one of his clerks, amounting to some \$170,000.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

Mr. Schurz's Second Argument in Favor of Contraction and Mr. Morton's Reply-Credit of the Nation Abroad-

Causes of Speculation.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1874.

In the Senate to-day a large number of bills were introduced and petitions and memorials poured in. Several bills were passed. There were two petitions against

roduced and bettions and memorials poured in. Several bills were passed. There were two petitions against sinfation of the currency. There was also a petition from manufacturers and others of Milwaukee, Wis, praying for amendments to the Ranking law to prevent call loans, wild stockgambling, &c. They were all reserved to the Finance Committee.

THE CURRINGT QUESTION.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Buckingham (rep.) to recommit the bill, with instructions to report in favor of increasing the volume of currency to \$400,000,000, such instructions having been agreed to Friday last.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va., said that on Friday he had offered an amendment instructing the committee to report in favor of free banking, but when the vote was taken the Chair decided it to be lost. He (Mr. Davis) said he thought there were but few Senators who voted when his amendment for tree banking was put, as they were

although the population was less than that or this country. That might be true, but the effects stances of countries were different. In Easyland the although of persons receiving as arise was much greater than in the country, and the expects of that country were three times a creat as ours. Although the population of the United Rinnay was but 32.09 and the population of the United Rinnay was but 32.09 and ours was 40.09, etc. and although the Wages paid there was greater; than that paid in this country. England was the Frant clearing house of the yeorid, and it there was a larger column of currency it was from the fact that the name of the case demanded it. In France the number of persons receiving salaries was still larger than in England and most receiver the second second.

and other bere, than there, yet the aggregate amount of wages paid there was the Frait clearing to the country. Ingland was the Frait clearing to the country. Ingland was the Frait clearing to the case demented that the country. Ingland and much greater than it along the nature of the case demented that the them that the than the states; therefore, he argued that the comparison between the two committees that the comparison between the two committees that the comparison between the two committees that the comparison to the country of the case of the country of the case of the country of the country

tween capital and currency. The people of the South, as well as of the whole country, had gone through a wasterid war, and thus the capital of the South of specially had been diminished. That waste had been increased after the war by bad governments in those states, and the people there had to make up the deficit. It could not be made up by productions, and would be could not be made up by productions, and would cover the productions of the south and the people there had to make up the deficit. It could not be made up by productions, and would cover the productions of the south of the south and the productions and would cover the south of the south and west, and that interest was the chief source of wealth to those sections. It was true that the Now England states had an excess of national bank circulation, but the establishment of additional national banks in the South and West, and that interest was the chief source of wealth to those sections. It was true that the Now England states had an excess of national bank circulation, but the establishment of additional national banks in the South and West would not remedy the evil. The Sonator from indiana had argued that the Concavitation of the Now Antonata asks would be to increase the currency, as money would be loaned by them and returned to the bank every thirty, sixty and ninety days. That argument was a fallacy. Persons, to establish these banks, must buy the bonds in New York to deposit in the Treasury. In order to get the circulation as \$1,000 bond would cost \$1,120, the money to buy this bond would be taken out of the home circulation as \$1,000 bond would cost \$1,120, the money to buy this bond would be taken out of the home circulation and for that \$1,000 bond would be worse for the South and west than ever. New York and the bound in the south and west than ever. New York and the bound in the south and west than ever. New York and the bound in the south and west than ever. New York and prepare the way for new disasters and crasses, it banking proposition

senator.

Mr. Schurzz said, as an American citizen, he believed it to be his first duty to be honest, and he could not advise any one to invest money knowing it was going to depreciate in value. But let us look to specie resumption, and he would say to his friends, "seem do n your money; get your neighbors to do it; heap it up mountain high, and invest it here."

schints) would depreciate the creat of his country by such an answer. Real estate was increasing in value constantly.

Mr. Schurz—"Yes, but an increase in value of real estate doesn't increase the value of morigages on it, as every child knows." (Applause in the galieries)

The Chair gave notice that upon a repetition of any demonstration he would order the galieries cleared.

Mr. Schurz, resulting and those who depreciated the credit of the country were those who advocated an increase in this system of irredeemable paper currency which had been condemned by markind over and over again, and he would tell Senstors nothing could be done to raise the American name more than to do away with this dishonest system. Why was it our six per cent bonds in European securities had done? Simply because there as some studiedn that there was to be industion in the currency, and he knew whereof he spoke, as substituted in the currency, and he knew whereof he spoke, as substituted in the currency, and he knew whereof he spoke, as substituted in the currency and he knew whereof he spoke, as substituted in the currency and he knew whereof he for Cameron said the Senator mistrusts the people of the United States but he (Mr. Cameron) believed them to be housed.

Mr. Schurz said that when the Senator from Pennsylvania said he (Mr. Schurz) had said anything to the discredit of the American people he said something which he ought to know was not correct.

Mr. Schuzza, (rep.) of Othio, said on account of the uncertainty of the American people he said something which he ought to know was not correct.

Mr. Schuzz said that was true. He argued that where the ioanable amount of capital was large the rate of interest would be low, and where the leanable capital was remedies proposed for our evis by those who lavored interest would be low, and where the leanable capital was remedies proposed for our evis by those who lavored installation were quack medicines and worth nothing. John Stuart Mil. Adam Smith, our own Thomas Jefferson, damilton and other political economists were thrown assis, and a new school had risen up here would throw all thought the proposed for the country to them as well. The rich men had the means to take carg of their own interests, but it was the poof ninh, who lived from hand to mouth on his daily carnings, who would be injured, and to induce the currency of the country would be to rob deemed that the American people wanted inflation. They might be led away for the time, but would soon recover their senses. He warned those who desired to commit the Senate in favor of their schemes for inflation to make haste, or public opinion would be against them. If any public man expected to ridd in the Huller House bubble would burst before 1878. In conclusion he said he had spoken longer than he expected, and hoped his remarks would not be without influence upon the vote about to be taken. He weuld reserve his views as to other points until a more mature bill should be reported.

Mr. Morrow said at the close of a long debate the Senator leads of the old countries of Europe were not suited to ours, as we are rapidly growing and developing. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) denoted the remedies and cram themselves, and them good the currency should increase also long better in cided it to be lost. He (Mr. Davis) said he inought there were but few Senators who voted when his amendment for tree banking was put as they were not paving attention and die not understand it. He, Mr. Frant, (rep.) of Mich., said he occupied the chair at the time and had no doubt, from the vote, there was a majority against the amendment. He, therefore, raised the point of order that the amendment had been once rejected.

Mr. Schuzz, (ibh.) of Mo., being entitled to the floor, said—The point was sustained by the Chair.

The point was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. Schuzz, (ibh.) of Mo., being entitled to the floor, said—The demand of those who favored an increase of currency, judging from instructions agreed upon on Friday, fell very tar short of what it originally was. It had not been his intention to address the Senate further unit Fritay last, when the last vote was taken, further unit Fritay last, when the last vote was taken, further unit Fritay last, when the last vote was taken, further unit Fritay last, when the last vote was taken, further unit Fritay last, when the last vote was taken, further unit Fritay last, when the last vote was witnessed here to-day, in the second half of the nineteenth century the highest legislative body of this Republic seriously debauing the question whether new issues of irredeemable currency though be resorted to and argument world sare. The argument had been deliberately made on the floor of this house that precious metals could never more be a standard of value because they were not equal to the products of industry. As well might it be said that the yar? stick could never more be the standard of prosperity by a large paper currency. The prosperity by a large paper currency and said the supply of currency was not regulated either by the area of countries had obeen caused the world said the supply of currency was not regulated either by the area of countries had obeen argued that the world said the supply of currency was not regulated either by the area of countries had o

THE COMMUNISTIC BUBBLE.

Revelations of a French Detective in New York.

The Deviltry of Communism Vividly Por Tayed-Secrets of the Society Revealed - Idiocy. Powder and Plunder.

Unknown and unobserved a celebrated French detective, an old hand, so to speak, whose experience in revolutionary outbursts was derived from the terrible scenes enacted in Paris during the reign of the Commune in that city, witnessed the recent exhibition in New York in connection with the so-called workingmen's display, and his reports to Superintendent Matsell will be read with considerable interest. He presents a perfect pen picture of the organization, with its component parts, about which nothing more is known than that its object is in no way conductve to the public good, at least on this side of the Atlantic. How best, the reports speak for themselves. In his first report to the Superintendent of Police, daied January 13, the French detective says:-

ary 13, the French detective says:

In compliance with your orders I did all in my powers to watch closely the movements of the French Club which its known as the Econditionates of Communities Français. The following Econditionates of Communities Français. The following Econditionates of Communities Français. The following Interest of the Which took place on Monday, at hall-past eight octock P. M., at the Casino. There were about 250 or 250 men, almost all of them being Communistes or Internationalists, and known as very bas characters and having participated in a great extent at the troubles which took place in Paris under the Commune.

The following instructions were given to the meeting by Mr. May, one of the members, and delegate to the Committee of Satety.—The French workingmen were to assemble the following morning, from hall-past eight to hall-past nine o'clock A. M., at the Casino, and there number themselves by sections of 100 each; a commander or leader was to be appointed for each section.

Mr. May in his speech, which was one of the most incendiary I ever heard before, said that no matter about the resolutions passed by the Board of Police, the working men should do their duties on the following morning at the manifestation, aithough at the expense of blood.

Another speaker said that they would go through the police to the City Hall, and there see the Mayor, take him by the neck and film him by the windows.

The meeting was the most excited one. In ending his speech Mr. May said that the Committee of Safety had give him other instructions, which he would communities. one of the reliow members the morning siter in right time.

One of the members, named Bobant, offered his services as a drum to call on the people in beating the rapps around the streets. His services were accepted, and he did persormed that duty the following morning. Several other similar speeches were delivered by other members, and the meeting dispersed after numerous "Free is Commune" to Commune of death.")

I thought that evening, and I am perfectly convened, that those people will follow their leaders everywhere.

My presence at the meetine was noticed by two persons who know I have got the police, but only after the sense of the police, but only after the sense of the police, but only after the color, immediately after the meeting.

I went around the French barrooms till very late in the night, and I think that money or diquors were distributed quite treely to the members who attended the meeting. This is only my opinion; I could not assure the fact.

sozant's DRUM.

As decided the evening before, the drum was beaten by lobant all around the streets and the meeting took place to the Casino at half-past nine o'clock. Plenty of those Bobant all around the arreets and the meeting took piace at the Casino at half-past nine o'clock. Pienty of those men were drunk.

They started for Thompkins square, as instructed on the previous evening.

I tollowed them at distance all Thompkins square, and losted their traces when oispersed by the police. I could not remain there, for I had no badge on me, and being not known by the policemen on duty, I came very near to be clubbed myself, so I quitted the place.

As advised by you, I applied to President Smith for a badge, which I received shortly after in the afternoon, I immediately reported the fact to you.

Another meeting took place in the evening, at 189 Bowery.

Bowery.

YIOLENT HARANGUES.

The was a very animated one. Mr. May, who seems to be the leader of the crowd, said that the Committee of Saioty was satisfied of the conduct of the working men; that now, every member of that committee knew that they could depend on them, and that the manifestation of the day had been a success, a great success, because the organization was now sacred by blood.

Another member said that the next time they should go perfectly organized and armed, and that they knew how to burn down the buildings where gold was concealed.

coaled.

Several other speeches were delivered by other members, and every one was incendiary as the first.

A committee of women was formed. The duty of those women is to go to the jail and visit the prisoners. They will say that they are the wives of the prisoners, and bring them instructions, provisions and tobacco.

I think I will soon cases the names of the women composing that committee. Another leader said that now they war

posing that committee.

Bow To FIGHT THE FOLICE.

Another leader said that now they were going to begin a regular organization, and that they will be ready the next time to meet the police and the militia; that the Committee or Sarety knew where to get arms, and how to fight as well as the police.

Before the meeting dispersed the President informed the members that another meeting was going to take place very soon, and that they would be informed officially by the Committee of Safety when and where.

I will do all my possible to know everything that is going to take place in the future.

My opinion is that those meetings should be watched closely. I know that a regular and well organized international Society of Communiss will be formed soon, and that the German population will join the Prenchmen.

That is the move which is now going on. I consider as my duty to inform you that there is a man who goes to every one of the meetings and who knows everything is taking place who has offered to me to report me every thing if I could give him money enough to live with. I think that his help would be very precious. I know the man and am sur that he would be faithfull to his promesse. I loud him I would think over the matter and that I would let him know what to as soon as possible.

By that way I would be able to make exact reports.

By that way I would be able to make exact reports.

Now I am known by those men and am obliged to be Now I am known by those men and am obliged to very cautious in the matter.

As instructed by you I will watch all their movements and doings and report you deily.

The man, Mr. May, who I mentioned above several times, came in this country with his brother about two years ago. the had diamonds for a considerable amount. I am satisfied, after inquiring in the matter, that those diamonds were rolen by him during the Commune, under which he was captain. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

sir, your most obedient servani.

A WARLIKE ASSEMBLAGE.

TO G. W. MATSELL, ESQ., Superintendent of Police:
SIR—A meeting took place last evening, at hair-past eight o'clock, at the Casino. I take the liberty of calling your attention to this fact, that there were about seventy German, armed with ritles and bayonets, mixed with the Frenchmen in the barroom and the back room before the meeting commenced. After remaining some time together they separated, and the Germans went up stairs in the concert room and the Frenchmen remained down stairs in the assembly room.

Before going up stairs the Germans put their arms in a large closet which is in the back room, in the right wall. Some of the French said that they were doing that so that they could not be seen with arms in case of a raid by the police. Then the meeting commenced.

The officers present were on the stage, and one Mr. L. May proposed Mr. Charmer as president. The said Mr. Charmer was elected unanimously. He took the chair.

The Boards for Bureau was then formed as follows:

The Boards for Bureau was then formed as follows:

Mr. Charmer, President; Mr. Gustave May, Secretary; Mr. L. May, Mr. Sauvix, Vice President: Mr. Milla, Mr. Sordal, Mr. Boissa, as delegates to the Committee of Safety.

I am doing my best to know the address of those seven

Safety.

I am doing my best to know the address of those seven men.

The officers were nominated Mr. G. May, Secretary, read the report of the last meeting.

Its condamned severely the police for the way they acted at the manifestation of the 12th at Tempkins square. He said, "But no matter, citizena, the next time we will be all prepared, and give blow for blow and fake blood for blood." He said that the first time the workingmen were armed only with stones, but that in the future they would be armed with something else. Then Sordial took the floor. (This man has bein in the French army and seems to understand very well military matters.) In his speech he said that the only way to got their rights was to lorm and organize in a military way, and that after being so they will ables helped by their brothers. Commanists of other nationalities, to clear the city and to face any armed force of New York city. He said also that very soon a committee would be appointed to go to the Police Commissioners and ask to be allowed to meet in another square, and if the authorities would dare reuse they would be ables to take possession of the square by force. The public squares, said he, do not belong to the Corporation only—they belong to the people, to the poor who goes there, starving, and bound to enjoy the free seats which can be found only in a public square. That man sordial spears well French language to so castrone Dis Aussis.

The Fresident chasses said that he heard with sorrow that their brothers who were arrested at Tompkins and their brothers who were arrested at the provident that their brothers who were arrested at Tompkins and their brothers who were arrested at the provident that the morning of the manifestation, the oth Safety.
I am doing my best to know the address of those seven

present—one named Bobant (the very same who offered his services as a drum the morning of the manifestation), the other (i do not know the name) is a deserter from the French steamer Surope. I'll know his name and give it in my next report.

The speech or the President excited very much the crowd.

Another member said that he was sure that at the last meeting there were among them two or three detectives, and that he said that the Cercie Revolutionnaire et Communiste Français should be very severe for such men who would dare to come and attend their meetings. Another said:—"Yes, we most very hard for them, and I propose that we most do to them more than they did to our brothers in Tompkins square." Another said:—"One, one lear from passer le gout de pois some tenante." English translation:—"Yes, we most kill them immediately." This was received by unanimous applains.

One of the members of the meeting got up and said:—"Mr. President, I would like to ask the committee if our meetings are really held by "Working Fresident, I would like to ask the committee if our meetings are really held by "Working Fresident, I would like to ask the committee if our meetings are really held by "Working Fresident, I would like to ask the committee and the them that the would like to be right to know it."

If our society is one of mutuality for working people, will led us have our meeting publicly, no matter about detectives: if not, if we are here as tools of politicians; well you better tell us that at once, because we have rights to know it.

The President of the tanswer the question, and the officers looked by the committee.

The resident into this that he would like to be possible to know it.

By instructions given by the President to the members of the committee intend to organize a secret police. I'll know all about it in right.

By instructions given by the President to the members of the committee intend to organize a secret police. I'll know all about it in right.

By instructions given by the President to the members of

In his next report (No. 4) the French detective Last Monday, 25th inst. a bai was given by the Com-

mittee of Safety, at the New York Assembly Rooms, as reported in my report No. 3.

Mr. Megure was present at the bal, his mother was with mn. Schwab, the same who was arrested at Tomptins square, was also present.

There were nine or ien French Communists and three or four French women.

Mr. Sile May and his brother were there, and two or four french women.

Mr. Sile May and his brother were there, and two or three other members of their society, three other members of their society.

The hall was a tailure and ended early after midnight, and was a tailure and ended early after midnight.

Before separation of the man and women presents and Before separations of the man and women presents and Before separations of the man and women presents and the man and women pre

Before separ and condens presents as an Before separ and the manufacture was given by a "citizen Ravand" at the Maye.

A lecture was given by a "citizen Ravand" at the Casine last Tuesday at nine o'clock. That lecture was given as a sort of Conference of Instruction. The subject was "La Commune, as naissance et son but." "The Commune its birth beginning and its aim."

Wednesday, January 25, a theeting of the "Cercle Rev., "utionnaire et Communiste Français" was held at the Ca. Ino. and commenced at nine o'clock.

There was a large crowd of people. Mr. Gustave May, the Se retary, gave the lecture of the report of the last meeting.

There was a large crowd of people. Mr. Gustave May, the Secretary, gave the lecture of the report of the last uncertainty and a first took the floor and reported the first Committee of Saiety he is delegate to that countitiee. He said that the Committee of Saiety passed the collowing resolutions:

1. The workingment of all nationalities must organize themselves by sections and companies. Each section will be composed of 10 mins. Lach company of 60 men, will select the first organization of companies of 400 men and other officers. The mea will select the first of the first of files.

Each one of the men shall be very obedient to his companies of the men shall be very obedient to his company (60) men) will take place every week. A general meet in of each company (60) men) will take place separately every mouth to report to the committee of Saiety the proteedings of every meeting of each section. The above resolutions were accepted by the members

of safety the proceedings of every meeting of each section.

The above resolutions were accepted by the members present without opposition.

The process of the process of the leaders of the "Cercle Rootuttonnaire et Commonista Fraticals."—Elle May, John street, No. 13; Sansa theory, 18, 183; Gastave May, John street, No. 13; Sansa theory, 18, 183; Rayand, Greene street, No. 109; Mostral, baker, Tecne street, No. 13; Gastave May, John street, No. 109; Mostral, baker, Tecne street, No. 17; Mills, bootmaker, Wooster street, No. 17; Charmen, 17; tailor, Bleecker street, No. 183; Lemeshaute, tancy butcher, Houston street, No. 70.

I am now preparing the history of all the meralove named; when they came in this country, what they die before, what they have done since.

The delevates to the Committee of Safety are Elle May, Sanial and Mills.

In a subsequent report the detective refers to as

In a subsequent report the detective refers to a meeting at which were appointed four companies, under charge of officers, to protect the interests of the Commune, and at which very violent speeches were made in reference to the alleged ill-treatment of the workingmen by the authorities of this city.

THE STRIKES.

An Outbreak and a Murder-Operatives Attacked and an Innocent Man Killed-Cowardly Conduct of the Police-Further Trouble Anticipated. CINCINNATI, Feb. 24, 1874.

The rebellion of the bosses in Swift's rolling mill in Newport, across the Ohio River from this city. has at last culminated in an outbreak and a murder. Numerous instances of personal outrage for the past two months might be noticed, but such things have ceased to attract attention and are passed as ordinary and essential elements of all strikes. The mill has been working in a precarious sort of a way, with inexperienced hands and with such operatives as recused to be builted into ope-dience to the rebellious bosses. Such men dience to the rebelilous bosses. Such menhave been, more or less, subjected to the maine and brutality of the strikers all the time; but this atternoon the vindictiveness of the rebels was manifested in a sudden and unprovoked attack upon a party of fifteen workers, who were leaving the mill for their houses under an escort of police, that precaution being necessary for some weeks past. As soon, however, as the party reached the corner of Brighton and Eimstreas, they were assailed by a shower of brickbats, clubs and stones from the hands of a mob of men and half grown boys. The workers gave ground at first, but railied and charged upon the mob, during which a shot was fired and, as almost usual in such cases, an innocent party was killed. The ball entered the body of Frederick Boss, a butcher, who had just come out of his shop into the street to see the row. The police fled gnominiously when the shot was fired and sought places of safety. Then the riot was resumed and a sort of pitched battle ensued, in which several persons were injured with missiles. The attacking party crossed the Suspension Bridge to covington and escaped before the police railied. A reporter from a Cincinnati daily tried to obtain items, but was driven out of Newport at the peril of his life.

Tonight the police have been strengthened and a general search is being made to secure the rioters swear that work shall not be carried on in Swid's Mill.

THE DEFAULTER COLEMAN.

How \$97,000,000 Worth of State Bonds

were Carelessly Thrown into a Box. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24, 1874. The Committee of the General Assembly, appointed to investigate the alleged defalcation by W. D. Coleman, late Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, to-day discovered the enormous amount of \$97,000,000 of State bonds stowed carelessly away in an old wooden press in the basement of the Capitol building. These bonds were printed and signed by the State Treasurer under the Funding act of 1871, to be issued to holders of old bonds, as the latter were brought in to be funded. The succeeding Legislature of 1872 disapproved of the Funding act, and suspended its operation when about but the State debt had been funded, and hence the large amount now found in the Treasurer's Office which had never been cancelled or destroyed. The whole amount of the State debt is about \$45,000,000, but more than double that amount had to be printed and signed to meet the demands of holders of all classes of bonds. What is strange about it is that, although these bonds were marketable all over the world, and were lying in an insecure place, none of them had been stolen, although opportunities to take them without any chance of detection occurred every day almost.

A resolution was at once passed to build proper vaults in which to deposit the State funds and papers.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Russia will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office t half-past ten o'clock A. M.

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will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

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